The PITTSBURCH GAZETTE

Volume VII. SATURDAY, April 19, 1794. Number 4

Printed by JOHN SCULL, *in Front-Street next door to the corner of Market-Street.*

VENDUE.

A NUMBER of Draught and Saddle HORSES will be sold at Public Vendue at Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 19th instant. Six months credit will be given if required, on giving bond with approved security. Sale to begin at 11 o'clock, A. M.

ISAAC CRAIG, Q. M.

Pittsburgh, April 10, 1794.

IRON for Sale.

A Quantity of excellent IRON, well assorted, for sale by W. H. BEAUMONT, at the Stone House in Second street, corner of Chancery lane.

Pittsburgh, April 10, 1794.

NOTICE.

I HAVE opened an Office in the Town of Lexington, in the state of Kentucky, for the transaction of business on COMMISSION. Attention shall be given to the sale or purchase of lands, the registering and payment of taxes thereon, which the laws of Kentucky require previous to the first day of January, 1795, in failure whereof all lands are subjected to forfeiture within the state.

I will also settle accounts; collect debts, and do such other business as I may be favored with. My compensation for registering, will be 6d per 100, for all tracts of 1000 acres and upwards, and 9d per 100, for all under 1000 acres. Mr. Robert Pollord, of Richmond, will forward letters, papers, and money to my office, provided the postage is paid.

RICHARD TERRELL.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office, Greensburgh, April 1, 1794.

JAMES Burns, Zachariah Connel, esq. Connel'-town; William Callaghan, at or near Beeson town; Henry Evans, Casper Early, Charles Faran, Hanna Fethers, near Cherry's mill; James Foster, Loyal Hannon; Stafford Graham, William Guthrie, Nancy Guthrie, John Grier, Redstone; James Hill, James Henry, near Turnbull's Iron works; Edward Harkins, John Hindman, Beaver run; Patrick Kelly, Widow Kelly, col. David Kilgore, James Lawson, Sawickly; John Light, Joseph Leamy, Fayette county; capt. Samael Moorhead, Alexander M'Kinney, Jacob's Swamps; James Mackentire, Agnes's M'Call, care of Mr. Clark, Hanna's town; Robert M'Closky, Christopher Miers, Thomas and John M'Cullogh, Neil M'Bride, care of D. Watson, esq. David Parkhill, forks of Yough; Patrick Reynolds, James Ross, care of John M'Lelland; Peter Rogers, care of Andrew Campbell, Andrew Snider, Beeson town; Samuel Tailor, care of John Taylor, Greensburgh; Mary Wondrow, South Huntingdon; James Waddell, care of James Lawson.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, are desired to call and pay off their respective ballances before the first day of May next.—All those that neglect this notice may expect that notes and book accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery.

John & Samuel Colhoun.

Pittsburgh, April 4, 1794.

N. B. They continue as usual to keep at their store in the new brick House, the corner of Second and Market streets, a general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, which they sell on reasonable terms.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he continues to carry on the *Stocking weaving* business in Front street, Pittsburgh, next door but one to Mr. Shaw's new brick house, where he has a quantity of thread and woolen stockings, of different quality, for sale. He requests that those who may be pleased to favor him with their work, will have their yarn, either cotton, thread, or worsted, spun from two to four dozen out of the pound, very slack twisted, and brought to him in hanks. Those who live in the country will be informed with punctuality at the time of delivering their yarn, what time they may expect to have their work done. MATTHEW M'COWN.

April 2, 1794.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for ferriage, are desired to come and pay off the same on or before the first day of May next, otherwise disagreeable consequences will ensue. THOMAS WHITE.

Pittsburgh, April 2, 1794.

Journeymen Shoemakers

Wanted.—Experienced workmen in that line will meet with good encouragement. A seat of boots will be ensured to one or two good hands, and the cash paid for every pair when made, if required.

THOMAS WHITE.

Piittsburgh, April 2, 1794.

N. B. Lads from 14 to 16 years years of age, will be taken as apprentices to the above business, on generous terms.

Alexander Shaw,

BLACKSMITH.

INFORMS the public that he has removed his shop from the corner of Front and Market streets, to the next door to the corner of Front and Wood streets, opposite Craig's and Herd's Ferries, where those who please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner, and at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, April 3, 1794.

N. B. All those indebted to said Shaw are desired to pay off their respective balances before the 20th inst. Flour, Whiskey, Bacon, or Country Linen, will be taken in payment at market price.

Lost or Stolen,

ON the night of the 25th inst. on the Greensburgh road, between the forks of said road and Hannah's town, three round roram hats, the one is high crowned, and the other two low crowned. The maker's name is Richard Hunt, of Philadelphia, which is pasted in the crown, but it may be taken out if they are stolen. A reward of one dollar will be paid for the delivery of them to the subscribers, and if stolen, and the thief convicted, a reward of three dollars will be paid, by

JOHN NILSON, or
JAMES DAVETT.

Hannah's town, March 28, 1794.

Whereas the subscriber gave two notes of hand, each under ten pounds, to Stephen Foulk, senior, of Cumberland county, in the year 1785, but on a closer investigation I find they are not just, I therefore take this method to forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said notes as I am determined not to pay them unless compelled by law.

JAMES YOUNG.

For the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

THE storm, which our government so anxiously strove to avert, and which their anxiety has contributed nothing to soften or retard, seems now ready to burst on our heads; and once more we are about to contend for our existence as a nation. What feelings must arise out of this condition, those, who in 1775 braved the insolence and power of Britain, will suggest. What duties must arise out of this condition, those, who for twelve years submitted, with patience and spirit, to the self-denials and the labours of war, will recollect. They will recollect, with pride, the fruit of their exertions, and, with a courage which led them to aspire at independence, they will repel the efforts, which threaten to wrest it from their hands.

Britain, in conspiracy with all Europe, has sworn the destruction of France and liberty. Trusting to the strength of her alliance, her own resources, and, more than all, to our pacific disposition and slow resentment; she has reduced the United States of America to this alternative, of either combining with the band of royal ruffians leagued against France, or shutting up our ships in our own ports. We must abandon all commerce, or we must trade only with her and her allies, on her terms. Insolent! What could she have said more, if we had been still her slaves?

It was not enough, for ten years, to deny us the use of our own territory, line our frontiers with an armed force, and instigate the Indians to cut our throats. It was not enough to arm the Algerines against our ships, to carry our mariners into a cruel and hopeless captivity. Our independence must be destroyed, and we must again become a colony of Britain.

The time seemed favourable for her project. France, which had once saved us from the jaws of this devouring lion, was surrounded with enemies. The Dutch, English, Austrians and Prussians were within the territory of France, and occupied two of her strongest garrison towns in the north. On the east Strasburgh, Landau, and all Alsace was likely to become a prey. Toulon, a sea port of the first importance, with a fine fleet, was betrayed to the English, Spaniards, and Sardinians. Treachery disconcerted the army of the north. A desperate body of insurgents were in the heart of France, and a British army was ready to land and support them. Britain had driven the French out of Pondicherry, and she and Spain had a predominant force in the West Indies: And France, it was supposed was just about to be swallowed up by her enemies. Britain determined, that our fall should accelerate and accompany the fall of France; that we should first assist her in starving France, that she might afterwards be free to destroy us. She had before forbidden, though unable to prevent, our trade with France. And she, at last, determined to cut up our trade by the roots in the West Indies. She sent instructions to her armed ships there, to seize all our vessels bound for, or laden with the produce of the French West India islands. These instructions were first announced to us by their execution, and hundreds of our trading vessels, in the honest exercise of their employment were piratically seized by those licensed robbers, the Algerines of Britain.

This intelligence spread a melancholy murmur, through the sea ports of America. No merchant would dare to send a ship to sea. The ships were laid up, sailors discharged, and trade suspended. The voice of complaint resounded along the coast. The eyes of government were at last opened to the daring insolence of Britain. To prevent any more of our ships from falling into their hands, an embargo was laid on all shipping in our ports; and to secure a compensation for our damage, it was debated, and, I hope, will be decreed, that all British property, debts, and stock in this country, shall be sequestered in their present condition.

In February last, the governor of lower Canada prepared the Indians for an open war between Britain and the United States, and declared, that Britain would not stand to the boundary line fixed at the peace. And more lately when the Indians, alarmed at the steady progress of General Wayne's army, proposed a treaty, and a surrender of all prisoners, the British agents at Detroit interfered, and prevented its success, assuring the Indians of plentiful supplies and of victory. The question is now reduced to this, whether the United States will submit to any terms of trade and safety that Britain chooses to impose, or take up arms, to repel injury, secure safety, and fix independence.

I know the heart of every American is with France, and would aid her cause, at some peril to ourselves.—I know there is good reason to believe that the cause of France is ours, and that it is liberty rather than France, that the men called kings, bound by no laws of reason or decency, are fighting against. Unless we keep the French republic our friend, we shall be without an ally in Europe; and if we be without an ally in Europe, we shall, unless we have the spirit to resent it, become the wretched slaves of the caprice, pride, and avarice of Britain. I think it therefore fortunate for us, if the contest, must come, that it has come at a time when it is yet possible to secure the affections of the French, and make our connection an alliance of hearts rather than of interest.

It is yet possible that there may be no war. If the success of the French continue; if the rock of the republic is seen to be settled on its base, and Britain see, that she cannot, at once, overwhelm both France and us; it is yet possible, that she may change her conduct, and indemnify us for her injuries to us. But let us beware of tedious negociations, and, most of all, let us beware of suffering Britain to suppose, that it is ever possible to detach us from the cause of France. Neutral! is it possible that Americans can be neutral, when tyranny and democracy are in conflict? Let us learn from our past errors, and never be ashamed to avow our dispositions, or afraid to indulge them. A miserable hypocrisy of conduct only invites contempt and injury. The man who kisses the foot of another, deserves to be kicked by the foot which he kisses. We are not without resources to contend with Britain, nor means to punish her injustice: And, till her conduct deserve concessions, we ought to make none.

If Britain should continue to refuse us justice, to retain our posts, supply

81

The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Volume VII. SATURDAY, April 19, 1794. Number 4

Printed by JOHN SCULL, *in Front-Street next door to the corner of Market-Street.*

VENDUE.

A NUMBER of Draught and Saddle HORSES will be sold at Public Vendue at Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 19th instant. Six months credit will be given if required, on giving bond with approved security. Sale to begin at 11 o'clock, A. M.

ISAAC CRAIG, Q. M.

Pittsburgh, April 10, 1794.

IRON for Sale.

A Quantity of excellent IRON, well assorted, for sale by W. H. BEAUMONT, at the Stone House in Second street, corner of Chancery lane.

Pittsburgh, April 10, 1794.

NOTICE.

I HAVE opened an Office in the Town of Lexington, in the state of Kentucky, for the transaction of business on COMMISSION. Attention shall be given to the sale or purchase of lands, the registering and payment of taxes thereon, which the laws of Kentucky require previous to the first day of January, 1795, in failure whereof all lands are subjected to forfeiture within the state.

I will also settle accounts; collect debts, and do such other business as I may be favored with. My compensation for registering, will be 6d per 100, for all tracts of 1000 acres and upwards, and 9d per 100, for all under 1000 acres. Mr. Robert Pollord, of Richmond, will forward letters, papers, and money to my office, provided the postage is paid.

RICHARD TERRELL.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office, Greensburgh, April 1, 1794.

JAMES Burns, Zachariah Connel, esq. Connel's-town; William Callaghan, at or near Beeson town; Henry Evans, Casper Early, Charles Faran, Hanna Fethers, near Cherry's mill; James Foster, Loyal Hannon; Stafford Graham, William Guthrie, Nancy Guthrie, John Grier, Redstone; James Hill, James Henry, near Turnbull's Iron works; Edward Harkins, John Hindman, Beaver run; Patrick Kelly, Widow Kelly, col. David Kilgore, James Lawson, Sawickly; John Light, Joseph Leamy, Fayette county; capt. Samuel Moorhead, Alexander M'Kinney, Jacob's Swamps; James Mackentire, Agnes's M'Call, care of Mr. Clark, Hanna's town; Robert M'Closky, Christopher Miers, Thomas and John M'Cullogh, Neil M'Bride, care of D. Watson, esq. David Parkhill, forks of Yough; Patrick Reynolds, James Ross, care of John M'Lelland; Peter Rogers, care of Andrew Campbell, Andrew Snider, Beeson town; Samuel Tailor, care of John Taylor, Greensburgh; Mary Woodrow, South Huntingdon; James Waddell, care of James Lawson.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, are desired to call and pay off their respective ballances before the first day of May next.—All those that neglect this notice may expect that notes and book accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery.

John & Samuel Colhoun.

Pittsburgh, April 4, 1794.

N. B. They continue as usual to keep at their store in the new brick House, the corner of Second and Market streets, a general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, which they sell on reasonable terms.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he continues to carry on the *Stocking-weaving* business in Front street, Pittsburgh, next door but one to Mr. Shaw's new brick house, where he has a quantity of thread and woolen stockings, of different quality, for sale. He requests that those who may be pleased to favor him with their work, will have their yarn, either cotton, thread, or worsted, spun from two to four dozen out of the pound, very slack twisted, and brought to him in hanks. Those who live in the country will be informed with punctuality at the time of delivering their yarn, what time they may expect to have their work done. MATTHEW M'COWN.

April 2, 1794.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for ferriage, are desired to come and pay off the same on or before the first day of May next, otherwise disagreeable consequences will ensue. THOMAS WHITE.

Pittsburgh, April 2, 1794.

Journeymen Shoemakers

Wanted.—Experienced workmen in that line will meet with good encouragement. A seat of boots will be ensured to one or two good hands, and the cash paid for every pair when made, if required.

THOMAS WHITE.

Pittsburgh, April 2, 1794.

N. B. Lads from 14 to 16 years years of age, will be taken as apprentices to the above business, on generous terms.

Alexander Shaw,

BLACKSMITH.

INFORMS the public that he has removed his shop from the corner of Front and Market streets, to the next door to the corner of Front and Wood streets, opposite Craig's and Herd's Ferries, where those who please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner, and at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, April 3, 1794.

N. B. All those indebted to said Shaw are desired to pay off their respective balances before the 20th inst. Flour, Whiskey, Bacon, or Country Linen, will be taken in payment at market price.

Lost or Stolen,

ON the night of the 25th inst. on the Greensburgh road, between the forks of said road and Hannah's town, three round roram hats, the one is high crowned, and the other two low crowned. The maker's name is Richard Hunt, of Philadelphia, which is pasted in the crown, but it may be taken out if they are stolen. A reward of one dollar will be paid for the delivery of them to the subscribers, and if stolen, and the thief convicted, a reward of three dollars will be paid, by

JOHN NILSON, or
JAMES DAVETT.

Hannah's town, March 28, 1794.

Whereas the subscriber gave two notes of hand, each under ten pounds, to Stephen Foulk, senior, of Cumberland county, in the year 1785, but on a closer investigation I find they are not just, I therefore take this method to forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said notes as I am determined not to pay them unless compelled by law.

JAMES YOUNG.

For the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

THE storm, which our government so anxiously strove to avert, and which their anxiety has contributed nothing to soften or retard, seems now ready to burst on our heads; and once more we are about to contend for our existence as a nation. What feelings must arise out of this condition, those, who in 1775 braved the insolence and power of Britain, will suggest. What duties must arise out of this condition, those, who for twelve years submitted, with patience and spirit, to the self-denials and the labours of war, will recollect. They will recollect, with pride, the fruit of their exertions, and, with a courage which led them to aspire at independence, they will repel the efforts, which threaten to wrest it from their hands.

Britain, in conspiracy with all Europe, has sworn the destruction of France and liberty. Trusting to the strength of her alliance, her own resources, and, more than all, to our pacific disposition and slow resentment; she has reduced the United States of America to this alternative, of either combining with the band of royal ruffians leagued against France, or shutting up our ships in our own ports. We must abandon all commerce, or we must trade only with her and her allies, on her terms. Insolent! What could she have said more, if we had been still her slaves?

It was not enough, for ten years, to deny us the use of our own territory, line our frontiers with an armed force, and instigate the Indians to cut our throats. It was not enough to arm the Algerines against our ships, to carry our mariners into a cruel and hopeless captivity. Our independence must be destroyed, and we must again become a colony of Britain.

The time seemed favourable for her project. France, which had once saved us from the jaws of this devouring lion, was surrounded with enemies. The Dutch, English, Austrians and Prussians were within the territory of France, and occupied two of her strongest garrison towns in the north. On the east Strasburgh, Landau, and all Alsace was likely to become a prey. Toulon, a sea port of the first importance, with a fine fleet, was betrayed to the English, Spaniards, and Sardinians. Treachery disconcerted the army of the north. A desperate body of insurgents were in the heart of France, and a British army was ready to land and support them. Britain had driven the French out of Pondicherry, and she and Spain had a predominant force in the West Indies: And France, it was supposed was just about to be swallowed up by her enemies. Britain determined, that our fall should accelerate and accompany the fall of France; that we should first assist her in starving France, that she might afterwards be free to destroy us. She had before forbidden, though unable to prevent, our trade with France. And she, at last, determined to cut up our trade by the roots in the West Indies. She sent instructions to her armed ships there, to seize all our vessels bound for, or laden with the produce of the French West India islands. These instructions were first announced to us by their execution, and hundreds of our trading vessels, in the honest exercise of their employment were piratically seized by those licensed robbers, the Algerines of Britain.

This intelligence spread a melancholy murmur, through the sea ports of America. No merchant would dare to send a ship to sea. The ships were laid up, sailors discharged, and trade suspended. The voice of complaint resounded along the coast. The eyes of government were at last opened to the daring insolence of Britain. To prevent any more of our ships from falling into their hands, an embargo was laid on all shipping in our ports; and to secure a compensation for our damage, it was debated, and, I hope, will be decreed, that all British property, debts, and stock in this country, shall be sequestered in their present condition.

In February last, the governor of lower Canada prepared the Indians for an open war between Britain and the United States, and declared, that Britain would not stand to the boundary line fixed at the peace. And more lately when the Indians, alarmed at the steady progress of General Wayne's army, proposed a treaty, and a surrender of all prisoners, the British agents at Detroit interfered, and prevented its success, assuring the Indians of plentiful supplies and of victory. The question is now reduced to this, whether the United States will submit to any terms of trade and safety that Britain chooses to impose, or take up arms, to repel injury, secure safety, and fix independence.

I know the heart of every American is with France, and would aid her cause, at some peril to ourselves.—I know there is good reason to believe that the cause of France is ours, and that it is liberty rather than France, that the men called kings, bound by no laws of reason or decency, are fighting against. Unless we keep the French republic our friend, we shall be without an ally in Europe; and if we be without an ally in Europe, we shall, unless we have the spirit to resent it, become the wretched slaves of the caprice, pride, and avarice of Britain. I think it therefore fortunate for us, if the contest, must come, that it has come at a time when it is yet possible to secure the affections of the French, and make our connection an alliance of hearts rather than of interest.

It is yet possible that there may be no war. If the success of the French continue; if the rock of the republic is seen to be settled on its base, and Britain see, that she cannot, at once, overwhelm both France and us; it is yet possible, that she may change her conduct, and indemnify us for her injuries to us. But let us beware of tedious negociations, and, most of all, let us beware of suffering Britain to suppose, that it is ever possible to detach us from the cause of France. Neutral! is it possible that Americans can be neutral, when tyranny and democracy are in conflict? Let us learn from our past errors, and never be ashamed to avow our dispositions, or afraid to indulge them. A miserable hypocrisy of conduct only invites contempt and injury. The man who kisses the foot of another, deserves to be kicked by the foot which he kisses. We are not without resources to contend with Britain, nor means to punish her injustice: And, till her conduct deserve concessions, we ought to make none.

If Britain should continue to refuse us justice, to retain our posts, supply

NOTE

oppress our trade;
ensue. For it is better to
on both sides, than war only
A strange peace indeed with
and a comfortable fruit of
ality, to permit her silently and
surely to take our ships, when and
where she pleases!

If war should ensue, we have reason to fear, it will be a serious war. The contest now is whether Kings shall reign any more. No compromise can be admitted. No concessions can avail. With each side, it is victory or death. The blows are deep and deadly, and the struggle will end only with the destruction of one of the parties. We must expect, therefore that for a long time, our foreign trade will be lost, the importation of European manufactures will be suspended, and we must be the consumers of our own produce. At the same time the interest of our debt must be paid, our harbours must be fortified, the expences of the war must be supported. Besides the present force against the Indians, it is proposed to raise eight hundred artillery men, and to have eighty thousand select militia ready at a moment's warning. For all these purposes new revenues must be provided; for the present great fund, the impost duties, will be almost annihilated.

But it is not the character of Americans to shrink from an exertion, when it has become necessary. If the approaching war had been an idle, a wanton, or a capricious one; if our government had omitted any means of avoiding it; there might have been some pretence for hesitation in undertaking it, and reluctance in its support. But when it is become necessary for the protection of every interest which we hold dear, when not only our safety, but our existence can no longer be preserved but by war; what have we to do, but to make it as terrible to our enemy as possible.

We must therefore prepare ourselves for liberality to the government, and economy in our own families. The inhabitants of the western country will now see, that it can be no longer a question, whether the excise shall be paid or not. Many other taxes will be necessary after it is paid. That regard for public good, which dictated resistance, will now dictate submission to it: and every honest man will pay it freely as the price of his national liberty, safety, interest, and honor; for all these must be sacrificed, unless the war is undertaken, and unless this and other taxes be paid, the war cannot be undertaken, or must fail shamefully. Britain, with all her resentments to gratify, will reduce us to obedience; and our last state will be worse than our first. Let every honest man therefore now come forward, and enter his stills; and, while he enters, let him reflect, that he is defending his country. Let every man who hides himself from this duty reflect, that he is weakening the hands of government, and combining with Britain for the subjugation of America.

But, while I consider the payment of the excise, as an indispensible duty, in our present circumstances, I would warn against submission to the least encroachment, or illegal conduct of the officers for its collection. Our whiskey, the duty of which is payable according to the *capacity* of the still, not the *proof* of the spirits, is not liable to seizure out of the distillery. It is not necessary for the collection of the excise, that it should be liable to seizure. The still is a visible object: by it the excise may be ascertained, and by it only, unless the owner choose to dispense with it, can the excise be ascertained. No excise officer, who understands his duty will take upon him to mark or certify such whiskey, or to seize it for want of marks or certificates. And I know not whether most to wonder at the usurping rashness of the officers, in making such seizures, or the tameness of the owners in submitting to them.

While we discharge our duty to the public necessity, by an honest payment of the taxes; we must, as a duty to ourselves, supply our own necessities by industry and economy. Since the end of the war, we have returned to our commercial dependence on Britain. Almost all that we wear, and much that we eat, is British. Of these we shall now be deprived, and we must provide substitutes. Let us begin in time, and prepare for the day of want. Let our farmers sow four or five times the usual quantity of flax. Let our women, with industry proportioned to our wants, spin, and prepare cloth, and, in their station, assist in defence of their country. Let us eat no mutton, preserve our sheep with care, and prepare their wool for winter cloathing. Let us chearfully renounce all foreign luxuries, which the suppression of our trade will now disable us from procuring, and which any longer to use is weakening our country; and let us live content on the produce of our lands, our fields, our gardens, and our orchards. Thus the distresses of war, like the afflictions of an individual, may become means of reformation, and call back our government and ourselves to simplicity and virtue.

But let us prepare also for the day of battle. The Indians are already our enemies, and the British will now be more openly, and without reserve, their friends. The British troops will fight by their side. Our frontiers will be harrassed. We must cut off the connection between the Indians and Britain. We must carry the war into the enemy's country: we must take the posts, invade Canada, unite it with ourselves, and driving the British troops to their native isle, purge the free shores of America from foreign governors and foreign soldiers.

For these purposes we must have soldiers; not a hired band of mercenaries, but a select army of citizens, fighting for honor, for their lives, for their families, for their country. Both the principles and administration of our government point at the militia as our safeguard, in this hour of danger. Let every citizen feel the importance of his post. Let him remember, that the defence of his country is intrusted to him. Let nothing but real necessity prevent every man from immediately procuring arms for himself. Let each reserve of his weekly profits, or deduct from his weekly expences, a certain sum, till he be thereby enabled to purchase a gun, &c. Let the public days of exercise be no longer a farce. Let militia duty be considered as an important and honorable business. Let discipline be learnt, and observed with diligence and patience. And let every citizen study to become a soldier. Thus shall we erect a wall of brass around our country, against which Britain, and the world may break their force in vain.

Thus preparing ourselves to meet our foe, let us consider the foe we are to meet. Britain, mistress of a vast fleet, and vast resources, is encumbered with debt, shaken with internal dissentions, and vulnerable in every quarter of the world. Her possessions and her wealth, scattered over the face of the earth, and protected more by her name, than her strength, it is beyond her power to guard.—She cannot send a ship of war with every merchant vessel, and our privateers will thrive on her spoils at sea. The sequestration of her property and debts here, and the suspension of our trade with her, will create a multitude of bankruptcies among her merchants and manufacturers, will take the bread out of the teeth of thousands of her mechanics; and work up to a sudden explosion the secret fire of discontent, that now lies smothered over the whole kingdom. Embarked in a project in which she can neither proceed nor retreat without a shock or the ruin of her frame, she is exerting, and must continue to exert, without any interference of ours, the last efforts of senility, the utmost extent of her wealth and force, and can spare but little surplus to oppose to our just resentment. With a phrenzy, the symptom of approaching ruin, she has madly undertaken a fruitless war against France. She has opened an artery, that pours out her blood in torrents, and will soon deprive her of all power of exertion. She foolishly supposed she could annihilate the French republic; blindly conceives her acquisitions in the Indies will be permanent; and yet dreams that she is mistress of the sea. She discerns not, that the enthusiasm which, at land, carries the French like a mighty flood to bear down all opposition, will soon spread over the ocean, and the British empire of the sea be no more. The French are already preparing an invasion, which may kindle a new fire of London, and convert its tower, into a destroyed Bastile. They may, like Britain, cancel former treaties, renew their protection to their antient friends in Canada, and relieve us from a neighbour of such deadly hostility. They may wrest from the avaricious gripe of Britain the fertile islands of the West Indies, and bid liberty and independence open their ports to a free trade with the world. To all these events Britain, intoxicated by the vanity of a name, and the dream of evanescent glory, continues blind. With the insolence and temerity of a nation whose ruin is near; she appears like a baloon buoyed aloft with inflammable air, while she herself is lighting the matches for its explosion.

She is governed by a young man, whose early hot-bed talents, a long and successful enjoyment of ministerial power has brought to an untimely maturity, and shrivelled and contracted in their growth. Cunning without wisdom, rash without perseverance, presumptuous without spirit, and supposing that the same piddling genius, which by bribery and patronage could manage the manœuvres of a corrupt and venal house of commons, sufficed to guide the motions of foreign nations; he has petulantly interfered in all the transactions of Europe; like a silly boy he has become angry at every affront, like a Quixote, has undertaken to redress every grievance; and constantly finding that the task exceeded his strength, that his little vapouring produced no alarm, and his threats were heard without respect; he has put up his sword as foolishly as he drew it. In the French revolution he lost an occasion which will never return of establishing the trade and grandeur of Britain. Had his little soul been capable of the manly effort, in the day of her adversity generously to take freed France by the hand, and hail the nations brothers; all former enmity would have been forgotten, the friendship of France would have been secured, an alliance of hearts and of interests would have cemented, and the fate of Britain would have been suspended, for one age more of respectability and wealth. This too would have been the case if, when the soul of Chatham ascended to heaven, his mantle had fallen on his son.

+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+

Foreign Intelligence.

VIENNA, December 16.

IN the first audience granted on Tuesday last by the emperor to the marquis Luchesini; this minister declared, on the part of the king of Prussia, that his majesty would continue, with redoubled zeal, to support the operations of the coalesced powers against the common enemy. The minister then demanded, and immediately obtained, a free passage thro' Bohemia, for some Prussian regiments which were to join the army on the Rhine.

In the famous church of St. Denys, the commissioners of the national convention discovered a hundred vessels of agate, three score services for the altar, all of pure gold, enriched with diamonds, sapphire, emeralds, and other precious stones of considerable value; exclusive of which they discovered an unicorn's horn of an immense value, with fourteen unpolished pearls, and a cardinal's cap, valued at a hundred thousand livres, besides many other ornaments, and ecclesiastical appendages of inferior estimation.

LONDON, January 8.

Several hundred of burghers without distinction of profession or rank, are working at the ramparts at Frankfort.

Jan. 10. The Flanders mail which arrived this day, brings the confirmation of the raising of the blockade of Landau, and the repassing of the Rhine by the Austrian and Prussian armies, who, after so many victories gained, and the greatest hardships suffered with the utmost patience and heroism, were obliged to yield at last to the superior numbers of the Sans Culottes, who, ever since the 22d ult. with a force reckoned at 180,000 men, and a numerous and formidable artillery, made the most desperate attacks upon general Wurmser and the duke of Brunswick.

On the 25th the prince Hohenlohe was slightly wounded.

On the 26th the duke of Brunswick attempted to make an attack, but the French got the start of him, and after the most bloody conflict, the Prussians and Austrians were both obliged to retreat.

On the 26th, the cordon of Gen. Wurmser was also obliged to retreat, after an immense quantity of blood shed on both sides. All the inhabitants of Haguneau and Weissembourg apprehensive lest they should experience the fate of the Lyonese, took flight at the approach of the patriots, who pursued them under the cannon of Fort Louis.

Many of the unfortunate fugitives were killed by the cannon of the fortress, and were obliged to pass the whole night under the bare heavens before they could be admitted.

The French were before Spires on the 29th, and the military hospitals of the Prussians has been removed thence.

From Haguneau to Spires, all the inhabitants fled, and those of the duchy of Deux Ponts, have had recourse to the same measure.

The head quarters of Gen. Wurmser were on the 31st ult. at Schwetzingen, two leagues from Heidleberg.

The head quarters of the duke of Brunswick were at Oppenheim.

Letters from Mentz of the 31st ult. state, that the republicans are masters of Germersheim, Neustadt, & Spires.

Manheim is putting into a respectable state of defence, and has an Austrian garrison.

The elector of Mentz has left his capital with a part of his retinue, and is gone to Aschaffenburg.

By letters from Barcelona, dated Dec. 8, the Spanish generals are said to be determined to pursue their victory, and to attack Perpignan. The Spanish army will be augmented to 70,000 men. All the armed peasants are to be allowed bread, and about 25 sols each per diem.

The duke of Medina Celli has raised and maintains a regiment at his own expence.

By the last letters from Malta we learn, that lord Hood had demanded

oppreſs our trade; enſue. For it is better to on both ſides, than war only A ſtrange peace indeed with and a comfortable fruit of ality, to permit her ſilently and rely to take our ſhips, when and here ſhe pleaſes!

If war ſhould enſue, we have reaſon to fear, it will be a ſerious war. The conteſt now is whether Kings ſhall reign any more. No compromiſe can be admitted. No conceſſions can avail. With each ſide, it is victory or death. The blows are deep and deadly, and the ſtruggle will end only with the deſtruction of one of the parties. We muſt expect, therefore that for a long time, our foreign trade will be loſt, the importation of European manufactures will be ſuſpended, and we muſt be the conſumers of our own produce. At the ſame time the intereſt of our debt muſt be paid, our harbours muſt be fortified, the expences of the war muſt be ſupported. Beſides the preſent force againſt the Indians, it is propoſed to raiſe eight hundred artillery men, and to have eighty thouſand ſelect militia ready at a moment's warning. For all theſe purpoſes new revenues muſt be provided; for the preſent great fund, the impoſt duties, will be almoſt annihilated.

But it is not the character of Americans to ſhrink from an exertion, when it has become neceſſary. If the approaching war had been an idle, a wanton, or a capricious one; if our government had omitted any means of avoiding it; there might have been ſome pretence for heſitation in undertaking it, and reluctance in its ſupport. But when it is become neceſſary for the protection of every intereſt which we hold dear, when not only our ſafety, but our exiſtence can no longer be preſerved but by war; what have we to do, but to make it as terrible to our enemy as poſſible.

We muſt therefore prepare ourſelves for liberality to the government, and economy in our own families. The inhabitants of the weſtern country will now ſee, that it can be no longer a queſtion, whether the exciſe ſhall be paid or not. Many other taxes will be neceſſary after it is paid. That regard for public good, which dictated reſiſtance, will now dictate ſubmiſſion to it: and every honeſt man will pay it freely as the price of his national liberty, ſafety, intereſt, and honor; for all theſe muſt be ſacrificed, unleſs the war is undertaken, and unleſs this and other taxes be paid, the war cannot be undertaken, or muſt fail ſhamefully. Britain, with all her reſentments to gratify, will reduce us to obedience; and our laſt ſtate will be worſe than our firſt. Let every honeſt man therefore now come forward, and enter his ſtills; and, while he enters, let him reflect, that he is defending his country. Let every man who hides himſelf from this duty reflect, that he is weakening the hands of government, and combining with Britain for the ſubjugation of America.

But, while I conſider the payment of the exciſe, as an indiſpenſible duty, in our preſent circumſtances, I would warn againſt ſubmiſſion to the leaſt incroachment, or illegal conduct of the officers for its collection. Our whiſkey, the duty of which is payable according to the *capacity* of the ſtill, not the *proof* of the ſpirits, is not liable to ſeizure out of the diſtillery. It is not neceſſary for the collection of the exciſe, that it ſhould be liable to ſeizure. The ſtill is a viſible object: by it the exciſe may be aſcertained, and by it only, unleſs the owner chooſe to diſpenſe with it, can the exciſe be aſcertained. No exciſe officer, who underſtands his duty will take upon him to mark or certify ſuch whiſkey, or to ſeize it for want of marks or certificates. And I know not whether moſt to wonder at the uſurping raſhneſs of the officers, in making ſuch ſeizures, or the tameneſs of the owners in ſubmitting to them.

While we diſcharge our duty to the public neceſſity, by an honeſt payment of the taxes; we muſt, as a duty to ourſelves, ſupply our own neceſſaries by induſtry and economy. Since the end of the war, we have returned to our commercial dependence on Britain. Almoſt all that we wear, and much that we eat, is Britiſh. Of theſe we ſhall now be deprived, and we muſt provide ſubſtitutes. Let us begin in time, and prepare for the day of want. Let our farmers ſow four or five times the uſual quantity of flax. Let our women, with induſtry proportioned to our wants, ſpin, and prepare cloth, and, in their ſtation, aſſiſt in defence of their country. Let us eat no mutton, preſerve our ſheep with care, and prepare their wool for winter cloathing. Let us chearfully renounce all foreign luxuries, which the ſuppreſſion of our trade will now diſable us from procuring, and which any longer to uſe is weakening our country; and let us live content on the produce of our lands, our fields, our gardens, and our orchards. Thus the diſtreſſes of war, like the afflictions of an individual, may become means of reformation, and call back our government and ourſelves to ſimplicity and virtue.

But let us prepare alſo for the day of battle. The Indians are already our enemies, and the Britiſh will now be more openly, and without reſerve, their friends. The Britiſh troops will fight by their ſide. Our frontiers will be harraſſed. We muſt cut off the connection between the Indians and Britain. We muſt carry the war into the enemy's country: we muſt take the poſts, invade Canada, unite it with ourſelves, and driving the Britiſh troops to their native iſle, purge the free ſhores of America from foreign governors and foreign ſoldiers.

For theſe purpoſes we muſt have ſoldiers; not a hired band of mercenaries, but a ſelect army of citizens, fighting for honor, for their lives, for their families, for their country. Both the principles and adminiſtration of our government point at the militia as our ſafeguard, in this hour of danger. Let every citizen feel the importance of his poſt. Let him remember, that the defence of his country is intruſted to him. Let nothing but real neceſſity prevent every man from immediately procuring arms for himſelf. Let each reſerve of his weekly profits, or deduct from his weekly expences, a certain ſum, till he be thereby enabled to purchaſe a gun, &c. Let the public days of exerciſe be no longer a farce. Let militia duty be conſidered as an important and honorable buſineſs. Let diſcipline be learnt, and obſerved with diligence and patience. And let every citizen ſtudy to become a ſoldier. Thus ſhall we erect a wall of braſs around our country, againſt which Britain, and the world may break their force in vain.

Thus preparing ourſelves to meet our foe, let us conſider the foe we are to meet. Britain, miſtreſs of a vaſt fleet, and vaſt reſources, is encumbered with debt, ſhaken with internal diſſentions, and vulnerable in every quarter of the world. Her poſſeſſions and her wealth, ſcattered over the face of the earth, and protected more by her name, than her ſtrength, it is beyond her power to guard.—She cannot ſend a ſhip of war with every merchant veſſel, and our privateers will thrive on her ſpoils at ſea. The ſequeſtration of her property and debts here, and the ſuſpenſion of our trade with her, will create a multitude of bankruptcies among her merchants and manufacturers, will take the bread out of the teeth of thouſands of her mechanics; and work up to a ſudden exploſion the ſecret fire of diſcontent, that now lies ſmothered over the whole kingdom. Embarked in a project in which ſhe can neither proceed nor retreat without a ſhock or the ruin of her frame, ſhe is exerting, and muſt continue to exert, without any interference of ours, the laſt efforts of ſenility, the utmoſt extent of her wealth and force, and can ſpare but little ſurplus to oppoſe to our juſt reſentment. With a phrenzy, the ſymptom of approaching ruin, ſhe has madly undertaken a fruitleſs war againſt France. She has opened an artery, that pours out her blood in torrents, and will ſoon deprive her of all power of exertion. She fooliſhly ſuppoſed ſhe could annihilate the French republic; blindly conceives her acquiſitions in the Indies will be permanent; and yet dreams that ſhe is miſtreſs of the ſea. She diſcerns not, that the enthuſiaſm which, at land, carries the French like a mighty flood to bear down all oppoſition, will ſoon ſpread over the ocean, and the Britiſh empire of the ſea be no more. The French are already preparing an invaſion, which may kindle a new fire of London, and convert its tower, into a deſtroyed Baſtile. They may, like Britain, cancel former treaties, renew their protection to their antient friends in Canada, and relieve us from a neighbour of ſuch deadly hoſtility. They may wreſt from the avaricious gripe of Britain the fertile iſlands of the Weſt Indies, and bid liberty and independence open their ports to a free trade with the world. To all theſe events Britain, intoxicated by the vanity of a name, and the dream of evaneſcent glory, continues blind. With the inſolence and temerity of a nation whoſe ruin is near; ſhe appears like a baloon buoyed aloft with inflammable air, while ſhe herſelf is lighting the matches for its exploſion.

She is governed by a young man, whoſe early has bad talents, a long and ſucceſsful enjoyment of miniſterial power has brought to an untimely maturity, and ſhrivelled and contracted in their growth. Cunning without wiſdom, raſh without perſeverance, preſumptuous without ſpirit, and ſuppoſing that the ſame piddling genius, which by bribery and patronage could manage the manœuvres of a corrupt and venal houſe of commons, ſufficed to guide the motions of foreign nations; he has petulantly interfered in all the tranſactions of Europe; like a ſilly boy he has become angry at every affront, like a Quixote, has undertaken to redreſs every grievance; and conſtantly finding that the taſk exceeded his ſtrength, that his little vapouring produced no alarm, and his threats were heard without reſpect; he has put up his ſword as fooliſhly as he drew it. In the French revolution he loſt an occaſion which will never return of eſtabliſhing the trade and grandeur of Britain. Had his little ſoul been capable of the manly effort, in the day of her adverſity generouſly to take freed France by the hand, and hail the nations brothers; all former enmity would have been forgotten, the friendſhip of France would have been ſecured, an alliance of hearts and of intereſts would have cemented, and the fate of Britain would have been ſuſpended, for one age more of reſpectability and wealth. This too would have been the caſe if, when the ſoul of Chatham aſcended to heaven, his mantle had fallen on his ſon.

+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+

Foreign Intelligence.

VIENNA, December 16.

IN the firſt audience granted on Tueſday laſt by the emperor to the marquis Lucheſini; this miniſter declared, on the part of the king of Pruſſia, that his majeſty would continue, with redoubled zeal, to ſupport the operations of the confederated powers againſt the common enemy. The miniſter then demanded, and immediately obtained, a free paſſage thro' Bohemia, for ſome Pruſſian regiments which were to join the army on the Rhine.

In the famous church of St. Denys, the commiſſioners of the national convention diſcovered a hundred veſſels of agate, three ſcore ſervices for the altar, all of pure gold, enriched with diamonds, ſapphire, emeralds, and other precious ſtones of conſiderable value; excluſive of which they diſcovered an unicorn's horn of an immenſe value, with fourteen unpoliſhed pearls, and a cardinal's cap, valued at a hundred thouſand livres, beſides many other ornaments, and eccleſiaſtical appendages of inferior eſtimation.

LONDON, January 8.

Several hundred of burghers without diſtinction of profeſſion or rank, are working at the ramparts at Frankfort.

Jan. 10. The Flanders mail which arrived this day, brings the confirmation of the raiſing of the blockade of Landau, and the repaſſing of the Rhine by the Auſtrian and Pruſſian armies, who, after ſo many victories gained, and the greateſt hardſhips ſuffered with the utmoſt patience and heroiſm, were obliged to yield at laſt to the ſuperior numbers of the Sans Culottes, who, ever ſince the 22d ult. with a force reckoned at 180,000 men, and a numerous and formidable artillery, made the moſt deſperate attacks upon general Wurmſer and the duke of Brunſwick.

On the 25th the prince Hohenlohe was ſlightly wounded.

On the 26th the duke of Brunſwick attempted to make an attack, but the French got the ſtart of him, and after the moſt bloody conflict, the Pruſſians and Auſtrians were both obliged to retreat.

On the 26th, the cordon of Gen. Wurmſer was alſo obliged to retreat, after an immenſe quantity of blood ſhed on both ſides. All the inhabitants of Haguneau and Weiſſembourg apprehenſive leſt they ſhould experience the fate of the Lyoneſe, took flight at the approach of the patriots, who purſued them under the cannon of Fort Louis.

Many of the unfortunate fugitives were killed by the cannon of the fortreſs, and were obliged to paſs the whole night under the bare heavens before they could be admitted.

The French were before Spires on the 29th, and the military hoſpitals of the Pruſſians has been removed thence.

From Haguneau to Spires, all the inhabitants fled, and thoſe of the duchy of Deux Ponts, have had recourſe to the ſame meaſure.

The head quarters of Gen. Wurmſer were on the 31ſt ult. at Schwetzingen, two leagues from Heidleberg.

The head quarters of the duke of Brunſwick were at Oppenheim.

Letters from Mentz of the 31ſt ult. ſtate, that the republicans are maſters of Germerſheim, Neuſtadt, & Spires.

Manheim is putting into a reſpectable ſtate of defence, and has an Auſtrian garriſon.

The elector of Mentz has left his capital with a part of his retinue, and is gone to Aſchaffenburg.

By letters from Barcelona, dated Dec. 8, the Spaniſh generals are ſaid to be determined to purſue their victory, and to attack Perpignan. The Spaniſh army will be augmented to 70,000 men. All the armed peaſants are to be allowed bread, and about 25 ſols each per diem.

The duke of Medina Celli has raiſed and maintains a regiment at his own expence.

By the laſt letters from Malta we learn, that lord Hood had demanded

and obtained from the grand maſter of the order, 1800 ſailors, on condition that they ſhould be employed in the Mediterranean only.

American Affairs.

NEW-YORK, March 19.

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated March 24.

"The bill appropriating 30,000 pounds for erecting fortifications at the port of New York, has this moment been returned from the ſenate with no material amendments, but the conditional appropriation of ten thouſand pounds more for the procurement of artillery, provided the ſame ſhall not be furniſhed by the United States. This bill alſo appropriates 12,000 pounds to be applied to the protection of our northern frontiers, whenever the governor of the ſtate ſhall think the ſame to be neceſſary. There is no doubt but the bill will paſs, and very little but the amendments of the houſe will be agreed to by the Senate.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.

Extract of a letter dated January 11, 1794, from a mercantile houſe of the firſt reſpectability in London.

"We have now the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, that the memorial of our merchants, has been attended to, and that the order of council of the 6th of November, is reſcinded, and in lieu thereof the following iſſued:

"To ſtop and detain all ſhips laden with produce of the French iſlands, coming direct from the iſlands to Europe," and likewiſe "all ſhips laden with French property, and to bring them into our ports, for legal adjudication."

By which you will obſerve, that the trade between the iſlands and America is not affected—and we are perſuaded from this deliberate diſcuſſion, and from the conſequent order, that the property *bona fide* American, and coming direct from America, will be protected—but all produce of the French iſlands coming direct from the iſlands to Europe, will, if captured, be confiſcated—let the property belong to whom it may.

The reſolutions of Mr. Dayton reſpecting the ſequeſtration of Britiſh property were this day, on motion of Mr. Merrer, poſtponed—ſeveral members who are oppoſed to the reſolutions ſpoke againſt any delay of a deciſion.

April 3. A reſolution was moved in the Houſe of Repreſentatives yeſterday, by Mr. Clark, the purport of which is, to interdict all commercial intercourſe between the United States and Great Britain, until reparation and ſatisfaction be made to the citizens of the United States, for the loſſes occaſioned by the depredations and ſpoliations of Britiſh cruizers on the commerce of this country—and until the weſtern poſts ſhall be given up. The reſolution to take effect from the day of —Laid on the table.

It is a fortunate incident, ſays one of our correſpondents, that we are favored with the daily addition of full grown citizens at this critical period, when war ſeems to be making ſpeedy approaches. The natives of Great Britain, having been twelve months reſident, merchants, factors, conſignees, ſupercargoes, runners and dunners, who now take the oath of fidelity to the United States muſt be a moſt deſirable acquiſition of ſtrength.—They do not take the oath for the purpoſe of fraudulently covering Britiſh property, their object muſt be the pure deſire of ſupporting a republican government againſt the attempts of kings and all other tyrants. During the revolution war great lenity was ſhewn to tories, from a perſuaſion that ſome of them had real ſcruples concerning the legality of oppoſition, but in a furſire war no ſuch pretences can be admitted, our government being fully eſtabliſhed. For this reaſon it is believed that from the ſtart we ſhall make a liberal uſe of the guilotine or ſome other portable but equally effectual antidote againſt all treaſons, conſpiracies, and counterplots. In ſuch a caſe our new made volunteer citizens will be of great uſe in pointing out the men who look one way and row the other. As for themſelves, though they will certainly be honored with particular attention, it is not to be ſuppoſed that they will ever be caught tripping.

BOSTON, March 25.

Copy of a letter from a gentleman now in France to his friend in this town received by the brig Dolphin, juſt arrived at Providence, dated Havre, Dec. 30, 1793.

I wrote you by the ſame opportunity a few days ſince; I then told you of the ſucceſs of the armies of the republic in the taking of Toulon and Valenciennes; this day, being the Decadi, we have been celebrating the event, or rather rejoicing with our brethren of this republic, at the recapture of Toulon. This morning arrived here the confirmation of the taking of Valenciennes; it is ſaid that the Auſtrians loſt 14,000 killed, and that 6000 came over and joined the armies of the republic.

Pittſburgh, April 19.

The lateſt accounts from our army mention, that General Wayne was preparing to march, with 900 picked men, to ſome Indian towns on a branch of the Miami, where he underſtood a number of warriors were aſſembled.

An obliging correſpondent has favor-us with the following

PRICES CURRENT.

At Greenville, Head Quarters of the United States Legion, March 10th, 1794.

Spirits, per gallon,	50/.
Kentucky made brandy	36/.
Whiſkey	22/6
Cyder	20/.
Common wines	40/.
Beans, per buſhel,	60/.
Corn	30/.
Potatoes*	60/.
Loaf ſugar, per lb.	5/.
Brown ſugar	4/8
Coffee	4/6
Chocolate	5/.
Butter	4/6
Cheeſe	3/9
Candles	4/.
Soap	3/.
Pepper	15/.
Common chewing Tobacco,	4/6
Apples, per dozen,	3/9
Eggs	3/9
Salt, per quart,	2/6

* And all other vegetables in proportion.

The militia of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts conſiſts of eighty regiments of infantry, of nearly one thouſand men each; the major part in uniform.—Thirty companies of artillery in compleat uniform, with two pieces of field artillery each, principally braſs; and upwards of ten ſquadrons of cavalry, in uniform, all officered, and completely equipped.

The whole of this force is in the field four times a year annually in detachments; beſides being muſtered and reviewed by the major generals of diviſions in large bodies, collected to a central point by regiments and brigades.

These field days and reviews form the pleaſing and attracting public exhibitions of the country, collect the largeſt aſſemblies of citizens of both ſexes, who by their preſence and approbation, animate the guardians of our liberties in the purſuit of thoſe military accompliſhments, which are the ſureſt ſafeguard of the bleſſings of ſociety.

Hemp Wanted.

A generous Price will be given in CASH, for good clean HEMP, by

MARGARET ROSS.

Pittſburgh, April 16, 1794.

FOR SALE.

FOUR hundred acres of Land, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Main Licking, in the county of Fayette, in Kentucky. This land is of the firſt rate. The terms will be made eaſy, and an indiſputable title will be given. For further particulars apply to

ADAM BURCHFIELD.

Pittſburgh, April 16, 1794.

To be Sold or Rented.

A Brick Houſe in Fourth ſtreet, in the Town of Pittſburgh. Poſſeſſion will be given the 1ſt of May. Enquire of THOMAS GREER, on the premiſes.

April 17, 1794.

Jackſon & Co.

HAVE for ſale at their Store in the town of *Brownſville*, a general aſſortment of *Dry Goods*, *Groceries* and *Hardware*, which they will ſell on reaſonable terms for caſh or country produce, viz. wheat, rye, corn, oats, country linen, flax, hemp, beeſwax, butter, cheeſe, tallow, clean linen and cotton rags, for which the higheſt prices will be given.

Redſtone, the 10th of 4th month, 1794.

Meaſon, Dillon & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

AT their Furnace on Dunbar's run, Fayette county, three miles from Stewart's croſſings, on Youghiogeny river, a ſupply of well aſſorted CASTINGS, which they will ſell for caſh at the reduced price of Thirty Five Pounds per ton.

Union Furnace, April 10, 1794.

BROKE Jail on the 26th of March laſt, a certain *James Hill*, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, black hair, dark complexion, thin viſage, down look, born in Ireland, ſuppoſed to have gone down the Ohio. Alſo, on the night of the 4th inſtant, a negro fellow, who calls himſelf *Waſhington Ward*, a thick ſet, well made fellow, very black, and has the letter V marked in his forehead, but is not eaſily perceived; he is ſuppoſed to be gone to the eaſtward. A reward of *Five Dollars* for each, and reaſonable charges, will be paid to any perſon that will deliver ſaid fellows to the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh.

A. ROBERTSON, Jailor.

Allegheny county, April 14, 1794.

WHEREAS it appears by the conduct of a number of my ſubſcribers, that they do not intend to comply with the terms of ſubſcription for the Pittſburgh Gazette, by leaving their money where they receive their papers, I therefore requeſt them to endeavor to provide themſelves to furniſh me with whatever may be due, when I call, which will be in the courſe of ten or twelve days.

ISAAC PEARCE, Poſtrider.

April 17, 1794.

THOSE indebted to the ſubſcriber for the carriage of their newſpapers, are requeſted to leave the money at the places where they get their papers. Attention to this will much oblige

DAVID DONELLY, Poſtrider.

April 17, 1794.

NOTICE.

FIFTEEN *Dollars per month will be given to any perſons who will engage to drive Pack-Horſes for one year. One month's pay advance will be given by applying to the ſubſcriber, at Joſeph M'Dowell's mill, who is authoriſed to engage all who apply.*

SAMUEL M'DOWELL.

April 17, 1794.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.

Tueſday laſt the trial of the Impeachment of JOHN NICHOLSON, Eſq. Comptroller-General of this Commonwealth, was finiſhed by the Senate—it terminated in the acquittal of Mr. Nicholſon from the charges contained in the Impeachment.

Shortly after this honourable acquittal was pronounced, Mr. Nicholſon waited on the Governor and gave in his reſignation, which was accepted.

Extract of a letter from Oporto, to a merchant in this city, dated 13th February, 1794.

"The French are giving them enough of it—and are now preparing to enter England with ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN."

There is a report in town, that a truce between France and Spain had taken place.

A letter from Salem of the 31ſt of March ſays, "a veſſel is arrived at Marblehead from Bilboa, which left that place the 30th of January, and brings an account that the Pruſſians had left the combined armies, and returned home.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman to his correſpondent in this place, dated Newark, April 8.

"Mr. B. informs of the arrival of a ſchooner at New York on Saturday from St. Lucia, in 17 days—the captain relates that a fleet of 8 ſail of the line had arrived at Martinique from France, and had landed 5,000 men, who had cut off the communication between the Britiſh army and fleet.

"The captain ſaw the fleet ſailing for Port Royal Bay, in which the Doughty, Sir John Jervis, was at anchor—we may reaſonably expect, therefore, that the ſiege of Martinique may be converted into an attack on Jamaica.

"The Sans Culottes it is ſaid, were furniſhed with only 3 rounds, and were ordered to rely on the bayonet."

The activity with which preparations to put this country in a reſpectable ſtate of defence, are carried on, muſt give ſatisfaction to every friend of our rights and independence. It it to be regretted that the legiſlature did not attend earlier to the recommendation of the executive at the opening of the ſeſſion; but now all may be expected from the activity of that department, ſeconded by the efforts of our much injured citizens.

and obtained from the grand maſter of the order, 1800 ſailors, on condition that they ſhould be employed in the Mediterranean only.

American Affairs.

NEW-YORK, March 19.

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated March 24.

"The bill appropriating 30,000 pounds for erecting fortifications at the port of New York, has this moment been returned from the ſenate with no material amendments, but the conditional appropriation of ten thouſand pounds more for the procurement of artillery, provided the ſame ſhall not be furniſhed by the United States.

This bill alſo appropriates 12,000 pounds to be applied to the protection of our northern frontiers, whenever the governor of the ſtate ſhall think the ſame to be neceſſary. There is no doubt but the bill will paſs, and very little but the amendments of the houſe will be agreed to by the Senate.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.

Extract of a letter dated January 11, 1794, from a mercantile houſe of the firſt reſpectability in London.

"We have now the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, that the memorial of our merchants, has been attended to, and that the order of council of the 6th of November, is reſcinded, and in lieu thereof the following iſſued:

"To ſtop and detain all ſhips laden with produce of the French iſlands, coming direct from the iſlands to Europe," and likewiſe "all ſhips laden with French property, and to bring them into our ports, for legal adjudication."

By which you will obſerve, that the trade between the iſlands and America is not affected—and we are perſuaded from this deliberate diſcuſſion, and from the conſequent order, that the property *bona fide* American, and coming direct from America, will be protected—but all produce of the French iſlands coming direct from the iſlands to Europe, will, if captured, be confiſcated—let the property belong to whom it may.

The reſolutions of Mr. Dayton reſpecting the ſequeſtration of Britiſh property were this day, on motion of Mr. Mercer, poſtponed—ſeveral members who are oppoſed to the reſolutions ſpoke againſt any delay of a deciſion.

April 3. A reſolution was moved in the Houſe of Repreſentatives yeſterday, by Mr. Clark, the purport of which is, to interdict all commercial intercourſe between the United States and Great Britain, until reparation and ſatisfaction be made to the citizens of the United States, for the loſſes occaſioned by the depredations and ſpoliations of Britiſh cruizers on the commerce of this country—and until the weſtern poſts ſhall be given up. The reſolution to take effect from the day of .—Laid on the table.

It is a fortunate incident, ſays one of our correſpondents, that we are favored with the daily addition of full grown citizens at this critical period, when we ſeem to be making ſpeedy approaches. The natives of Great Britain, having been twelve months reſident, merchants, factors, conſignees, ſupercargoes, runners and dunners who now take the oath of fidelity to the United States muſt be a moſt deſirable acquiſition of ſtrength.—They do not take the oath for the purpoſe of fraudulently covering Britiſh property—their object muſt be the pure deſire of ſupporting a republican government againſt the attempts of kings and all other tyrants. During the revolution war great lenity was ſhewn to tories, from a perſuaſion that ſome of them had real ſcruples concerning the legality of oppoſition, but in a furious war no ſuch pretences can be admitted, our government being fully eſtabliſhed. For this reaſon it is believed that from the ſtart we muſt make a liberal uſe of the guilotine or ſome other portable but equally effectual antidote againſt all treaſons, conſpiracies, and counterplots. In ſuch a caſe our new made volunteer citizens will be of great uſe in pointing out the men who look one way and row the other. As for themſelves, though they will certainly be honored with particular attention, it is not to be ſuppoſed that they will ever be caught tripping.

BOSTON, March 25.

Copy of a letter from a gentleman now in France to his friend in this town received by the brig Dolphin, juſt arrived at Providence, dated Havre, Dec. 30, 1793.

I wrote you by the ſame opportunity a few days ſince; I then told you of the ſucceſs of the armies of the republic in the taking of Toulon and Valenciennes; this day, being the Decadi, we have been celebrating the event, or rather rejoicing with our brethren of this republic, at the recapture of Toulon. This morning arrived here the confirmation of the taking of Valenciennes; it is ſaid that the Auſtrians loſt 14,000 killed, and that 6000 came over and joined the armies of the republic.

Pittſburgh, April 19.

The lateſt accounts from our army mention, that General Wayne was preparing to march, with 900 picked men, to ſome Indian towns on a branch of the Miami, where he underſtood a number of warriors were aſſembled.

An obliging correſpondent has favored us with the following

PRICES CURRENT.

At Greenville, Head Quarters of the United States Legion, March 10th, 1794.

Spirits, per gallon,	50ſ.
Kentucky made brandy	36ſ.
Whiſkey	22/6
Cyder	20ſ.
Common wines	40ſ.
Beans, per buſhel,	60ſ.
Corn	30ſ.
Potatoes*	60ſ.
Loaf ſugar, per lb.	5ſ.
Brown ſugar	4/8
Coffee	4/6
Chocolate	5ſ.
Butter	4/6
Cheeſe	3/9
Candles	4ſ.
Soap	3ſ.
Pepper	15ſ.
Common chewing Tobacco,	4/6
Apples, per dozen,	3/9
Eggs	3/9
Salt, per quart,	2/6

* And all other vegetables in proportion.

The militia of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts conſiſts of eighty regiments of infantry, of nearly one thouſand men each; the major part in uniform.—Thirty companies of artillery in compleat uniform, with two pieces of field artillery each, principally braſs; and upwards of ten ſquadrons of cavalry, in uniform, all officered, and completely equipped.

The whole of this force is in the field four times a year annually in detachments; beſides being muſtered and reviewed by the major generals of diviſions in large bodies, collected to a central point by regiments and brigades.

Theſe field days and reviews form the pleaſing and attracting public exhibitions of the country, collect the largeſt aſſemblies of citizens of both ſexes, who by their preſence and approbation, animate the guardians of our liberties in the purſuit of thoſe military accompliſhments, which are the ſureſt ſafeguard of the bleſſings of ſociety.

Hemp Wanted.

A generous Price will be given in CASH, for good clean HEMP, by

MARGARET ROSS.

Pittſburgh, April 16, 1794.

FOR SALE.

FOUR hundred acres of Land, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Main Licking, in the county of Fayette, in Kentucky. This land is of the firſt rate. The terms will be made eaſy, and an indiſputable title will be given. For further particulars apply to

ADAM BURCHFIELD.

Pittſburgh, April 16, 1794.

To be Sold or Rented.

A Brick Houſe in Fourth ſtreet, in the Town of Pittſburgh. Poſſeſſion will be given the 1ſt of May. Enquire of THOMAS GREER, on the premiſes.

April 17, 1794.

Jackſon & Co.

HAVE for ſale at their Store in the town of *Brownſville*, a general aſſortment of *Dry Goods*, *Groceries* and *Hardware*, which they will ſell on reaſonable terms for caſh or country produce, viz. wheat, rye, corn, oats, country linen, flax, hemp, beeſwax, butter, cheeſe, tallow, clean linen and cotton rags, for which the higheſt prices will be given.

Redſtone, the 10th of 4th month, 1794.

Meaſon, Dillon & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

AT their Furnace on Dunbar's run, Fayette county, three miles from Stewart's croſſings, on Youghiogeny river, a ſupply of well aſſorted CASTINGS, which they will ſell for caſh at the reduced price of Thirty Five Pounds per ton.

Union Furnace, April 10, 1794.

BROKE Jail on the 26th of March laſt, a certain *James Hill*, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, black hair, dark complexion, thin viſage, down look, born in Ireland, ſuppoſed to have gone down the Ohio. Alſo, on the night of the 4th inſtant, a negro fellow, who calls himſelf *Waſhington Ward*, a thick ſet, well made fellow, very black, and has the letter V marked in his forehead, but is not eaſily perceived; he is ſuppoſed to be gone to the eaſtward. A reward of *Five Dollars* for each, and reaſonable charges, will be paid to any perſon that will deliver ſaid fellows to the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh.

A. ROBERTSON, Jailor.

Allegheny county, April 14, 1794.

WHEREAS it appears by the conduct of a number of my ſubſcribers, that they do not intend to comply with the terms of ſubſcription for the Pittſburgh Gazette, by leaving their money where they receive their papers, I therefore requeſt them to endeavor to provide themſelves to furniſh me with whatever may be due, when I call, which will be in the courſe of ten or twelve days.

ISAAC PEARCE, Poſtrider.

April 17, 1794.

THOSE indebted to the ſubſcriber for the carriage of their newſpapers, are requeſted to leave the money at the places where they get their papers. Attention to this will much oblige

DAVID DONELLY, Poſtrider.

April 17, 1794.

NOTICE.

FIFTEEN *Dollars per month will be given to any perſons who will engage to drive Pack-Horſes for one year. One month's pay advance will be given by applying to the ſubſcriber at Joſeph M'Dowell's mill, who is authoriſed to engage all who apply.*

SAMUEL M'DOWELL.

April 17, 1794.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.

Tueſday laſt the trial of the Impeachment of JOHN NICHOLSON, Eſq. Comptroller-General of this Commonwealth, was finiſhed by the Senate—it terminiated in the acquittal of Mr. Nicholſon from the charges contained in the Impeachment.

Shortly after this honourable acquittal was pronounced, Mr. Nicholſon waited on the Governor and gave in his reſignation, which was accepted.

Extract of a letter from Oporto, to a merchant in this city, dated 13th February, 1794.

"The French are giving them enough of it—and are now preparing to enter England with ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN."

There is a report in town, that a truce between France and Spain had taken place.

A letter from Salem of the 31ſt of March ſays, "a veſſel is arrived at Marblehead from Bilboa, which left that place the 30th of January, and brings an account that the Pruſſians had left the combined armies, and returned home.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman to his correſpondent in this place, dated Newark, April 8.

"Mr. B. informs of the arrival of a ſchooner at New York on Saturday from St. Lucia, in 17 days—the captain relates that a fleet of 8 ſail of the line had arrived at Martinique from France, and had landed 5,000 men, who had cut off the communication between the Britiſh army and fleet.

"The captain ſaw the fleet ſailing for Port Royal Bay, in which the Doughty, Sir John Jervis, was at anchor—we may reaſonably expect, therefore, that the ſiege of Martinique may be converted into an attack on Jamaica.

"The Sans Culottes it is ſaid, were furniſhed with only 3 rounds, and were ordered to rely on the bayonet."

The activity with which preparations to put this country in a reſpectable ſtate of defence, are carried on, muſt give ſatisfaction to every friend of our rights and independence. It it to be regretted that the legiſlature did not attend earlier to the recommendation of the executive at the opening of the ſeſſion; but now all may be expected from the activity of that department, ſeconded by the efforts of our much injured citizens.

By the President of the United States of America.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by information given on oath, it appears that in the night time of the twenty second day of November a number of armed men having their faces blackened and being otherwise disguised, violently broke open and entered the dwelling house of Benjamin Wells collecter of the revenue arising from spirits distilled within the United States, in and for the counties of Westmoreland & Fayette in the district of Pennsylvania, and by assaulting the said collector and puting him in fear and danger of his life, in his dwelling house aforesaid, in the said county of Fayette did compel him to deliver up to them his commission for collecting the said revenue, together with the books kept by him in the execution of his said duty, and did threaten to do further violence to the said collector, if he did not shortly thereafter publicly renounce the further execution of his said office:

AND WHEREAS several of the perpetrators of the said offence are still unknown, and the safety and good order of society require that such daring offenders should be discovered and brought to justice so that infractions of the law may be prevented, obedience to them secured, and officers protected in the due execution of the trusts reposed in them, therefore I have thought proper to offer and hereby do offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for each of the said offenders that shall be discovered and brought to justice for the said offence, to be paid to the person or persons who shall first discover and give information of the said offenders to any judge, justice of the peace, or other magistrate.

And I do hereby strictly charge and enjoin all officers and ministers of justice according as their respective duties may require, to use their best endeavors to cause the offenders to be discovered apprehend and secured, so that they may be speedily brought to trial for the offence aforesaid.

IN Testimony Wereof I (L. S.) have caused the seal of the U. States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia the 24th day of February one thousand sevenhundred & ninety four, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighteenth.

Go. WASHINGTON.

By the President
EDM: RANDOLPH.

The Famous HORSE

Young Shakespear,

WILL cover Mares this season at the stable of the subscriber, living in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, within half a mile of Capt. Zedoc Wright's on Peters creek, two miles from Col. James Perry's ferry on the Monongahela, and two miles from Elizabeth-town, at the reasonable rate of Twenty Shillings the season, or only Ten Shillings if no colt. Wheat 4*s.* per bushel, rye 3*s.* corn 2/6, and oats a quarter dollar, if delivered at convenient mill where the horse stands, before the first of Nov. next.

Young Shakespear was got by Old Shakespear, an imported horse, his dam was a half blooded mare got by old Lofty a full blooded horse. He is a well formed chesnut sorrel, 15 hands 2 inches high, and proportionably built. Pastuarage may be had at a reasonable rate.

THOMAS M'ELHENNEY,
April 11, 1794.

The Famous Horse

JOLLY CHESTER,

WILL cover mares this seaosn at the stable of the subscriber living in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, & at the stable of William Hall's within half a mile of William Ewing's mill—He will stand from the 15th to the 22d at William Hall, and then be removed to the subscriber's, and so alternately, week about, at each stand, during the season, at the low rate of Eighteen Shillings and one bushel of oats the season. Wheat at 4*s.* rye 3*s.* corn 2*s.* and oats one quarter of a dollar, will be received in payment, if delivered at said Ewing's or the subscriber's by the first of October next.

Jolly Chester is a dark bay, with a small star in his forehead, full 15 hands and an half high, remarkably strong and well built, and his colts are not exceeded by any in this country. His sire was a full blooded horse, his dam was seven-eighth blooded, her sire was called Wildair, her dam was a Bullyrock mare, formerly the property of Gen. Herod.

JOHN METZGER.
April 5, 1794.

BULLYROCK,

WILL cover mares this season at the stable of William Jack, Esq. at the low rate of *Twenty-five Shillings* the season, if the money is paid by the first day of September next, if not, *Thirty Shillings.*

BULLYROCK is a fine bay, with a blaze in his forehead, two feet white, mane and tail black, 7 years old this spring, strong and handsome, both moving and otherwise, and excellent for getting good colts. Pasturage may be had for mares brought a distance, and attendance will be given, by PAUL SHUEMAN.

Greensburgh, *March* 26, 1794.

The Jolly Briton,

WILL cover mares this season at the subscriber's, the second week in April, and the week following at Casper M[illegible]t's, on the waters of Peter's creek, near Finley's mill, at the low rate of Fifteen Shillings and one bushel of oats the season, One Dollar the single leap, and Twenty-five Shillings for ensuring a colt. Wheat at 4*s.* rye 3*s.* corn 2/6, and oats a quarter dollar per bushel if delivered at the subscriber's or Finley's mill by the 1st of October next.

The Jolly Briton is a dark bay, of the Chickesaw breed, 5 years old this spring, handsome and well made, full 15 hands and an half high.

NICHOLAS BAUSMAN.

April 5, 1794.

N. B. The subscriber has lost a bay mare colt, two years old, with a large star in her forehead, and her two hind feet white. A reward of ten shillings and reasonable charges, will be paid on delivering her to the subscriber.

THE FAMOUS HORSE

The Farmers Delight.

WILL cover Mares this season at the following places, viz.—At M'Nair's tavern the second week in April, the next week at David Calhoon's in Mifflin townsnip. He will stand week about at the above places until the first of August next, when the season will end, at the low rate of seventeen shillings and six pence the season, thirty five shillings for ensuring, and one bushel of oats, payable either in cash, rye, corn, or oats, at cash price, delivered by the first of October next at M'Nair's tavern, or John Small's mill near the above Colhoun's; one dollar in cash and one bushel of oats the single leap.

The FARMERS DELIGHT is a dark bay, white feet, star in his forehead, 8 years old this spring, 16 hands high, strong and neat made, his sire was the full ball breed, and his dam of the Æsopus, his make and carriage will please any who may choose to examine him.

WILLIAM EACHES.

The noted Horse Herod,

WILL cover mares this season at David Irwin's, 6 miles from Pittsburgh, and one from the Bullock Pens, at the low rate of Fifteen Shillings and one bushel of oats the season, or five bushels of rye, the rye to be delivered at Mr. Neigley's or Capt. M'Clure's mills, by the first day of November next.

HEROD is a beautiful sorrel, with a star in his forehead, and one white foot, 8 years old, 16 hands and an half high, and made in proportion, fit for saddle or geers.

The oats to be delivered the second time the mare is brought.

THE WELL BRED HORSE,

Young Hyder-Ally,

WILL cover mares this season from the first of April till the first of August, at the stable of the subscriber in Franklin townsnip, Fayette county, at the low rate of Two Dollars in cash, or Sixteen Shillings in wheat or rye; Four Dollars for insuring a colt, One Dollar the single leap; the whole to be paid by the first of October; the produce at some convenient mill where room can be had. Also, one bushel of oats to be brought with each mare.

Young Hyderally was got by the full blooded horse Hyderally out of a three-quarter blooded Mare; he is 15 hands and an half high, proportionably made, 5 years old this spring, a beautiful dark bay with black legs, moves elegantly, and is well calculated for any service. Pasturage may be had for mares coming a distance at a reasonable rate.

March 29, EBENEZER BURT.

WHISKEY

WILL be purchased with Cash by the subscribers at Pittsburgh; but to accomplish the object of trade for which it is intended, it is necessary any whiskey offered for sale to them should have paid, or secured, the duties, and be accompanied with the marks and certificates from the inspector, or collectors, according to law.

The whiskey must be good proof, for which 3/6 per gallon will be given, and the cash paid on the delivery.

JOHN & CHARLES WILKINS & Company.

Pittsburgh, July 4, 1793.

ALL persons indebted to the partnership of *Alexander & Creigh*, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber, or to Mrs. ISABELLA ALEXANDER, at Pittsburgh—All those that neglect this notice may expect that bonds, notes, and book accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers to bring suits according to law.

SAMUEL CREIGH,
surviving partner.

The said Creigh has received at his Stores at Pittsburgh and Fort Washington, a general assortment of MERCHANDIZE and GROCERIES, which he is now selling on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, February 14, 1794.

BY AUTHORITY.

Volunteers for Presqu'isle

and for the DEFENCE *of the* FRONTIERS *of* ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

YOUNG active men, who are desirous of seeing a fine, promising country, and who are willing to serve the public for a short term, will be engaged and taken into immediate pay at Fifty Shillings per month.

E. DENNY, Captain.

Pittsburgh, March 20, 1794.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Mount Pleasant townsnip, Westmoreland county, on Friday the 21st instant, a dark bay or brown coloured Horse, about 14 hands high, with a small star in his forehead, some saddle marks, shod all round, and is a natural pacer, round bodied. Whoever takes up said horse, and publishes the same in the public papers, or so that the owner may have him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

BENJAMIN GRIFFITH,
March 24, 1794.

WHEREAS the subscriber purchased a tract of land, situate in Hanover townsnip, Washington county, from a certain Alexander Davidson, and in consideration thereof gave him two notes of hand, one of which for three pounds, payable in October, 1795, in wheat, the other for ten pounds, payable the year following, in wheat; and whereas the said Davidson has not fulfilled his agreement with me, I hereby forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said notes, as I am determined not to pay them until he complies with our bargain.

JAMES ROBISON.

Washington county, March 17, 1794.

Blank Indentures for sale at the Printing Office.

By the President of the United States of America.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by information given on oath, it appears that in the night time of the twenty second day of November a number of armed men having their faces blackened and being otherwise disguised, violently broke open and entered the dwelling house of Benjamin Wells collecter of the revenue arising from spirits distilled within the United States, in and for the counties of Westmoreland & Fayette in the district of Pennsylvania, and by assaulting the said collector and puting him in fear and danger of his life, in his dwelling house aforesaid, in the said county of Fayette did compel him to deliver up to them his commission for collecting the said revenue, together with the books kept by him in the execution of his said duty, and did threaten to do further violence to the said collector, if he did not shortly thereafter publicly renounce the further execution of his said office:

AND WHEREAS several of the perpetrators of the said offence are still unknown, and the safety and good order of society require that such daring offenders should be discovered and brought to justice so that infractions of the law may be prevented, obedience to them secured, and officers protected in the due execution of the trusts reposed in them, therefore I have thought proper to offer and hereby do offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for each of the said offenders that shall be discovered and brought to justice for the said offence, to be paid to the person or persons who shall first discover and give information of the said offenders to any judge, justice of the peace, or other magistrate.

And I do hereby strictly charge and enjoin all officers and ministers of justice according as their respective duties may require, to use their best endeavors to cause the offenders to be discovered apprehend and secured, so that they may be speedily brought to trial for the offence aforesaid.

IN Testimony Wereof I (L. S.) have caused the seal of the U. States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia the 24th day of February one thousand sevenhundred & ninety four, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighteenth.

Go. WASHINGTON.

By the President
EDM: RANDOLPH.

The Famous HORSE

Young Shakespear,

WILL cover Mares this season at the stable of the subscriber, living in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, within half a mile of Capt. Zedoc Wright's on Peters creek, two miles from Col. James Perry's ferry on the Monongahela, and two miles from Elizabeth-town, at the reasonable rate of Twenty Shillings the season, or only Ten Shillings if no colt. Wheat 4*s.* per bushel, rye 3*s.* corn 2*s*6, and oats a quarter dollar, if delivered at convenient mill where the horse stands, before the first of Nov. next.

Young Shakespear was got by Old Shakespear, an imported horse, his dam was a half blooded mare got by old Lofty a full blooded horse. He is a well formed chesnut sorrel, 15 hands 2 inches high, and proportionably built. Pasturage may be had at a reasonable rate.

THOMAS M'ELHENNEY,
April 11, 1794.

The Famous Horse

JOLLY CHESTER,

WILL cover mares this seaosn at the stable of the subscriber living in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, & at the stable of William Hall's within half a mile of William Ewing's mill—He will stand from the 15th to the 22d at William Hall, and then be removed to the subscriber's, and so alternately, week about, at each stand, during the season, at the low rate of Eighteen Shillings and one bushel of oats the season. Wheat at 4*s.* rye 3*s.* corn 2*s.* and oats one quarter of a dollar, will be received in payment, if delivered at said Ewing's or the subscriber's by the first of October next.

Jolly Chester is a dark bay, with a small star in his forehead, full 15 hands and an half high, remarkably strong and well built, and his colts are not exceeded by any in this country. His sire was a full blooded horse, his dam was seven-eighth blooded, her sire was called Wildair, her dam was a Bullyrock mare, formerly the property of Gen. Herod.

JOHN METZGER.
April 5, 1794.

BULLYROCK,

WILL cover mares this season at the stable of William Jack, Esq. at the low rate of *Twenty five Shillings* the season, if the money is paid by the first day of September next, if not, *Thirty Shillings.*

BULLYROCK is a fine bay, with a blaze in his forehead, two feet white, mane and tail black, 7 years old this spring, strong and handsome, both moving and otherwise, and excellent for getting good colts. Pasturage may be had for mares brought a distance, and attendance will be given, by PAUL SHUEMAN.

Greensburgh, *March* 26, 1794.

The Jolly Briton,

WILL cover mares this season at the subscriber's, the second week in April, and the week following at Casper Myer's, on the waters of Peter's creek, near Finley's mill, at the low rate of Fifteen Shillings and one bushel of oats the season, One Dollar the single leap, and Twenty-five Shillings for ensuring a colt. Wheat at 4*s.* rye 3*s.* corn 2*s*6, and oats a quarter dollar per bushel if delivered at the subscriber's or Finley's mill by the 1st of October next.

The Jolly Briton is a dark bay, of the Chickesaw breed, 5 years old this spring, handsome and well made, full 15 hands and an half high.

NICHOLAS BAUSMAN.
April 5, 1794.

N. B. The subscriber has lost a bay mare colt, two years old, with a large star in her forehead, and her two hind feet white. A reward of ten shillings and reasonable charges, will be paid on delivering her to the subscriber.

THE FAMOUS HORSE

The Farmers Delight.

WILL cover Mares this season at the following places, viz.—At M'Nair's tavern the second week in April, the next week at David Calhoon's in Mifflin township. He will stand week about at the above places until the first of August next, when the season will end, at the low rate of seventeen shillings and six pence the season, thirty five shillings for ensuring, and one bushel of oats, payable either in cash, rye, corn, or oats, at cash price, delivered by the first of October next at M'Nair's tavern, or John Small's mill near the above Colhoun's; one dollar in cash and one bushel of oats the single leap.

The FARMERS DELIGHT is a dark bay, white feet, star in his forehead, 8 years old this spring, 16 hands high, strong and neat made, his sire was the full ball breed, and his dam of the Æsopus, his make and carriage will please any who may choose to examine him.

WILLIAM EACHES.

The noted Horse Herod,

WILL cover mares this season at David Irwin's, 6 miles from Pittsburgh, and one from the Bullock Pens, at the low rate of Fifteen Shillings and one bushel of oats the season, or five bushels of rye, the rye to be delivered at Mr. Neigley's or Capt. M'Clure's mills, by the first day of November next.

HEROD is a beautiful sorrel, with a star in his forehead, and one white foot, 8 years old, 16 hands and an half high, and made in proportion, fit for saddle or geers.

The oats to be delivered the second time the mare is brought.

THE WELL BRED HORSE,

Young Hyder-Ally,

WILL cover mares this season from the first of April till the first of August, at the stable of the subscriber in Franklin township, Fayette county, at the low rate of Two Dollars in cash, or Sixteen Shillings in wheat or rye; Four Dollars for insuring a colt, One Dollar the single leap; the whole to be paid by the first of October; the produce at some convenient mill where room can be had. Also, one bushel of oats to be brought with each mare.

Young Hyderally was got by the full blooded horse Hyderally out of a three-quarter blooded Mare; he is 15 hands and an half high, proportionably made, 5 years old this spring, a beautiful dark bay with black legs, moves elegantly, and is well calculated for any service. Pasturage may be had for mares coming a distance at a reasonable rate.

March 29, EBENEZER BURT.

WHISKEY

WILL be purchased with Cash by the subscribers at Pittsburgh; but to accomplish the object of trade for which it is intended, it is necessary any whiskey offered for sale to them should have paid, or secured, the duties, and be accompanied with the marks and certificates from the inspector, or collectors, according to law.

The whiskey must be good proof, for which 3/6 per gallon will be given, and the cash paid on the delivery.

JOHN & CHARLES WILKINS & Company.
Pittsburgh, July 4, 1793.

ALL persons indebted to the partnership of *Alexander & Creigh*, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber, or to Mrs. ISABELLA ALEXANDER, at Pittsburgh—All those that neglect this notice may expect that bonds, notes, and book accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers to bring suits according to law.

SAMUEL CREIGH,
surviving partner.

The said Creigh has received at his Stores at Pittsburgh and Fort Washington, a general assortment of MERCHANDIZE and GROCERIES, which he is now selling on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, February 14, 1794.

BY AUTHORITY.

Volunteers for Presqu'isle

and for the DEFENCE *of the* FRONTIERS *of* ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

YOUNG active men, who are desirous of seeing a fine, promising country, and who are willing to serve the public for a short term, will be engaged and taken into immediate pay at Fifty Shillings per month.

E. DENNY, Captain.
Pittsburgh, March 20, 1794.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Mount Pleasant township, Westmoreland county, on Friday the 21st instant, a dark bay or brown coloured Horse, about 14 hands high, with a small star in his forehead, some saddle marks, shod all round, and is a natural pacer, round bodied. Whoever takes up said horse, and publishes the same in the public papers, or so that the owner may have him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

BENJAMIN GRIFFITH,
March 24, 1794.

WHEREAS the subscriber purchased a tract of land, situate in Hanover township, Washington county, from a certain Alexander Davidson, and in consideration thereof gave him two notes of hand, one of which for three pounds, payable in October, 1795, in wheat, the other for ten pounds, payable the year following, in wheat; and whereas the said Davidson has not fulfilled his agreement with me, I hereby forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said notes, as I am determined not to pay them until he complies with our bargain.

JAMES ROBISON.
Washington county, March 17, 1794.

Blank Indentures for sale at the Printing Office.